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INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

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(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 00339922

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : DIVYANK GUPTA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
ENGLISH

तारीख
Date
24/08/24

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre
Bhai Joga Singh

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. असहमति की अभिव्यक्ति संसद के कामकाज का केंद्रीय तत्व है। इसके आलोक में, भारत की संसदीय व्यवस्था में विपक्ष के नेता (LoP) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Expression of dissent is central to the functioning of the Parliament. In light of this, discuss the role of the Leader of Opposition (LoP) in India's parliamentary system. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The constitutional Makers established India as a parliamentary form of govt to ensure effective checks and Balances.

Dissent Central to Functioning of Parliament
- → holds govt accountable through question hour, zero hour
- → presents alternate view policies
- → leads to better governance (eg) Parliamentary Committee involve opposition

Role of LOP in India's Parliamentary system

1.) Helps in raising voice against repressive policy of govt (eg) Morarji Desai during Indira Gandhi period

2.) Makes people aware of their rights

3.) Has a very high rank compared to Cabinet Ministers

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) plays an important role in selection/nomination of ECI, CIC etc

(5) could bring no-confidence motion against the party (Eg) 1997

However there are Multiple issues

1.) There was no LOP from 2014-2024 due to 10% of seats rule

2.) Lack of cooperation among opposition parties (Eg) INDIA alliance breaking away

(3) Rise in polarisation prevents effective policy discussion

(4) Parliament Turns like disruption, mike switch off

Way forward
- → UK model where Shadow Cabinet formed
- → Effective engagement with Opposition
- → Increase role in Parliamentary Committees (NCRWC)

Ivor Jenning said that LOP is just like an alternate PM who can lead the parliament during crisis times in ruling party.

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2. न्यायिक प्रक्रियाओं में प्रौद्योगिकी का समावेशन न्याय प्रदायगी के संदर्भ में पहुंच, क्षमता और दक्षता को किस प्रकार बढ़ा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the integration of technology into judicial processes enhance accessibility, capability, and efficiency in justice delivery? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), there are about 5 crore cases pending in the ~~parliament~~ Judiciary with 87% in lower judiciary.

Integration of Judiciary will lead to

Enhance accessibility

1) courts would lead to people accessing courts from anywhere

2) would improve filing of cases currently 30/1000 population compared to 600/1000 population in USA

3) No need of witness presentation, or bringing accused to court.

Enhance Capability

4) Single lawyer can access multiple courts

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) would lead to resolution of similar cases
eg using AI for regression model

Enhance efficiency

(6) Judges can use SUPACE portal for accessing all data

(7) Chat GPT could address human resource crunch

Challenges
- digital divide - women only 30% teledensity
- Cyber Security threat eg attack on AIIMS
- Manpower Not Trained
- Prisons don't even have basic infrastructure

ways forward
- Use of Generative AI for laws and judgement in vernacular language eg Bhashini
- Training of staff
- development of e-courts in all district

Lord Bryce said that the functioning and quality of governance is decided by the functioning of Judiciary. Therefore above measures should be followed.

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3. भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने केंद्रीकृत सत्ता एवं क्षेत्रीय स्वायत्तता को जटिल रूप से संतुलित करके भारत के संघवाद में अद्वितीय विषमता को बनाए रखा है। न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए प्रासंगिक पूर्ववर्ती निर्णयों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Supreme Court of India has upheld unique asymmetry in India's federalism by intricately balancing centralized authority and regional autonomy. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

KC Wheare called Indian federalism, a quasi-federal where there is a balance between state and centre power but centre dominates.

Asymmetry in Indian Federalism
- → states - follow indestructible union of destructible state.
- → Centre can give compulsory binding direction
- → Union list has 61 subjects while ~~union has 0~~ state has only 47.

Supreme Court balancing centralised authority and Regional Autonomy

1.) Article 370 judgement led to establishment that provision were temporary and transitional and centre can take over

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) GNCTD judgement - led to SC upholding power of state / Delhi govt over LG power.

(3) In SR Bommai case - SC upheld Federalism as Basic Feature.

(4) In Buta Singh judgement, SC upheld that Governor Report cannot be taken at a face value.

(5) In DC Wadhwa case, SC upheld that successive reprobugation can not be done.

However some issues are left
- → Centre overpowering states in Niti Aayog, water issues
- → Rise in Cess and Surcharge from 8% in 2012-13 to 28% in 2022-23 (of tax Revenue) issue.
- → GST compensation

Thus need is to follow Interstate Council, Niti Aayog spirit per demos enabling model of Alfred Stephenson to some people

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4. भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों के हितों के संरक्षण में राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Evaluate the effectiveness of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes in safeguarding the interests of the Scheduled Castes in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 338 of constitution provides for National Commission for Scheduled Caste (NCSC) for promoting and safeguarding interest of scheduled caste

NCST effectiveness in safeguarding interest

1.) It promotes policies for betterment of schedule caste (Eg) PM Yasasvi scheme

2.) It present reports to the parliament over state of SC

3.) It can summon any individual (eg) ~~Sana~~ NCB Sanjiv Nankhade.

4.) It can raise voice against injustice (eg) NCSC in Subhash Mahajan case of 1989 atrocities acts

(5) It can ask legislature / NHRC for justice

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

However there are some issues

1.) Crime against SC are rising [eg] NCRB data 24% rise.

2) Dalit women continue to face double discrimination

3.) Graded Inequality in case of Manual Scavenging [eg] Railway biggest employer of Manual Scavenger

4.) Reports of NCSC not taken seriously.

5.) NCSC leadership held by Bureaucrats rather than actual human rights activists.

Way forward
- NCSC / NHRC cooperation for human Rights violation
- Parliamentary committee to Review Reports of NCSC
- justice to NCSC by Capacity Building and training.

The Vibrancy of Institution is decided by how its treats the most vulnerable. Therefore, NCSC should follow above reforms

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5. संसदीय समितियों के माध्यम से विधायिका के प्रति कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था की पहचान रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Executive accountability to the legislature through Parliamentary Committees has been the hallmark of the Indian political system. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Executive accountability to legislature ~~through~~ is a central feature of Parliamentary system and Parliamentary committee play important role in it

Parliamentary Committees
- → Standing
  - → DRSC (24)
  - → Finance
  - → Ethics
- → ad-hoc — formed for specific purpose

Accountability through Parliamentary Committees

1. involve the Opposition members who play important role.
2. played role in uncovering corruption
   Eg Bihar Fodder Scam
3. Can involve Experts Eg RBI governor called during demonetisation

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4.) Examine the reports of CAG (eg) Permanent accounts committee.

5.) uphold accountability (eg) Mahua Moitra case - Cash for Query (Ethics Committee)

6.) Look into violation of priviledges by Executive (eg) Privileges Committee

However they face issues
- low attendance and politicisation of committee
- lack of Bills being referred to committee (only 25% in 17th LS)
- Short time line

Way forward
- NCRWC recommended 100% bills being referred to Committee
- 1 year timeline for working
- Vinod Rai recommended
  - cooperation with CAG

Woodrow Wilson said that Parliament in function is parliament at exhibition while Parliament in committee is parliament in working. Therefore Parliamentary committee should be strengthened.

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6. भारत नागरिक चार्टर को किस प्रकार शासन में सुधार करने और नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाने का एक शक्तिशाली उपकरण बना सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can India make Citizens' Charter a powerful tool for improving governance and empowering citizens? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखनी चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Citizen charter is a document which prescribes the standard, quality and timeframe of any policy or notice by government department.

Citizen charter powerful tool for improving governance and empowering citizen

1.) Makes people aware about the govt promises.

2.) Useful in upholding accountability in future.

3.) Govt stick to citizen charter for efficiency

4.) Transparency and participatory governance

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

issues in citizen charter
- → Not followed by all department
- → not in vernacular language
- → Lack of public involvement while forming.

India can take following efforts:

1.) citizen charter Bill, 2011
- ↳ every department to come up with citizen charter in 6 months
- ↳ 30 days for grievances redressal
- ↳ Incentives to departments

2.) 2nd ARC
- ↳ digitization for e-governance.

3.) Jan Seva Kendra, Ahmedabad - came up with timely and standard delivery of 75 services

4.) upholding spirit of excellent service delivery under Australian citizen charter

Nagpur Resolution for Good Governance uphold citizen charter as a necessity and therefore should be followed.

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7. कॉर्पोरेट दानकर्ता भारत में समग्र विकास को सुविधाजनक बनाने में NGOs की किस प्रकार सहायता करते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do corporate donors aid NGOs in facilitating holistic development in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखनी चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil Society along with NGOs and corporate play active role in development of India.

Corporate donors aid NGOs in facilitating holistic development

1.) Provide funds to NGOs for action (eg) Tata gave NGO funds to develop Warje Forest, Pune

2.) Ensure Regional Equality (Eg) PNG aiding NGOs for promoting Menstrual Hygiene

3.) Rural Development
↳ Mahindra group cooperation with SPIC Macay to promote culture.

4.) Effective Service delivery (eg) SEWA gets funds from corporate for women development

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5) Funds for CSR activities under Companies Act.

However there are various issues -

① Fund for misgovernance eg George Soros giving funds for bringing change in Party.

② Funds received for ulterior motives eg PETA excessive action harms GDP growth

③ NGOs funds often cause harm to National Security eg Kudankulam issue.

④ NGOs used by corporates for Green Washing

Way forwards
- → Noel Harrison case SC recommended separate law for check on NGOs
- → NGO should disclose their funding
- → NGO should obtain funds from Social Stock exchange (Ishaat Hussain Committee)

Further Vijay Kumar recommended digitalisation for NGOs to work effectively.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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8. POCSO अधिनियम के गुणों के बावजूद, इसकी मौजूदा कमियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite its merits, should the POCSO Act be revisited to correct the existing inadequacies? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

POCSO Act was brought to ensure justice to children rights and ensuring their safety.

Merits of POCSO

1. Gender-Neutral law so justice to both sex.
2. Has brought awareness about rights of child.
3. There are stringent penalities
   eg Punishment upto death
4. Fast track courts for quick disposal.
5. Child welfare Committee for child centric administration.

However there is a need to Revisit because -

1. POCSO has led to judicial delay in

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juvenile case (16 - 18 years)

2.) Supreme Court in Shilpa Mittal case advised to relook at case

3.) Fast Track courts have 89% pendency.

4.) Serious ~~punishment~~ cases like deaths are also being taken lightly

Eg Pune - car case

5.) Jaya Jaitley committee recommended reduction in age of consent to 16 years

6.) In conflict with personal laws

Eg Muslim have 15 years as age of Marriage

Way forward
- Debate and deliberation over reduction of age of consent
- use of AI, big data for reducing pendency
- NCPCR recommended active participation of child welfare committee

Malala Yusuf said that a safe and healthy living is the right of every child and should be adhered.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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9. चीन द्वारा वैश्विक स्तर पर रणनीतिक बंदरगाहों के अधिग्रहण के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मार्गों एवं आर्थिक संबंधों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण निहितार्थ हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

China's acquisition of strategic ports globally has significant implications for international trade routes and economic relations. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

China's lone wolf policy has created issues for all parties in international domain with open world order under threat

China's acquisition of ports leading to impact on international trade route and economy

1.) Threat SLOC (Sea lanes of communication)
Eg Djibouti port in Bab-el-Mandab.

2.) Threaten peace in the region Eg Gwadar port near Chahabahar port

3.) Threat of military skirmishes in the region

4.) Leading to weaponisation of the oceans and seas Eg Aukus.

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5.) Trade worth - 90% of total at risk

6.) Harms the business interest due to rising insurance costs of ships

7.) foreign ships and countries to adopt New Routes (eg) Cape of Good hope ⇓ increasing cost

This could be addressed by

1.) cooperation among like minded countries (Eg) Malabar Exercise

2) Development and acquisition of New ports (Eg) Duqm port of Oman by India

3.) New connectivity Route (Eg) IMEC

4.) cooperation among countries like PGIJ of G7.

An effective cooperation and international pressure only could help in ensuring peaceful world.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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10. विश्व बौद्धिक संपदा संगठन (WIPO) के मुख्य कार्य क्या हैं? बौद्धिक संपदा, आनुवंशिक संसाधनों और संबंधित पारंपरिक ज्ञान पर इसकी हालिया संधि से भारत को क्या लाभ होगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the main functions of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)? How will its recent treaty on intellectual property, genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge benefit India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

WIPO was formed to promote intellectual rights and knowledge among partner countries to live innovately in current world.

Functions of WIPO

1. Promotes awareness about the Intellectual property rights of ~~country~~ countries.
2. Gives Ranks to countries on innovation index. eg India at 40.
3. Settles disputes wrt intellectual property rights
4. provides HSN code of 6 digits for effective identification of IPR and goods.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent treaty to help India

1.) Would help India in increasing the number of patents
2.) could prevent Bio piracy in India.
3.) Digital traditional Knowledge library could be used to give patents
4.) Mainstream indegenous population efforts towards development
5.) Would promote genetic resources utilisation Eg Dhara Mustard.
6.) India could further benefit from its AYUSH Mission

Challenges
- → compulsory licensing hurts India's image
- → USA has put India in watch list

Therefore India should live by spirit of Creative India, Innovative India to utilise the WIPO treaty fully.

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11. यद्यपि केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (CBI) भ्रष्टाचार से निपटने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है, फिर भी इसकी कार्यप्रणाली की प्रायः पक्षपातपूर्ण होने तथा संघीय भावना के विरुद्ध कार्य करने के लिए आलोचना की जाती है। समुचित उदाहरणों की मदद से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) plays a crucial role in combating corruption, its functioning is often criticized for being partisan and acting against the federal spirit. Discuss with the help of suitable examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Delhi special police establishment Act (DPSE) provides for the Central Bureau of Investigation to counter and combat corruption.

CBI plays Role in combating Corruption

1.) Takes swift action against corruption
eg Hawala case

2.) Has high conviction Rate ~60%

3.) Enjoys global support through Interpol coordination.

4.) develops fear in mind of corrupt people

5.) Has helped in unlocking new corruption
eg cryptocurrency case

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However it is criticised for being partisan and acting against federalism

Being Partisan

1.) Sect 4 of the act gives power to Govt to issue direction to CBI

2.) Expansion of ambit through subsequent amendment further threaten its role

3.) Extension of Tenure of directors affects autonomy (Vineet Narayan Case)

4.) In Jaya Thakur case supreme court noted CBI acting as partisan agency.

5.) Cases against opposition members are raising fact

Acting Against Federalism

1.) CBI tussle with state govt eg W. Bengal.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) More than 8 state govt have withdrawn their consent from CBI under Sect 8

(3) CBI overrides state police functioning

(4) There are issues of violence against CBI

However many time CBI genuine
- → Power needed for swift action
- → Cases of genuine corruption prevail (eg) Chit Fund Scam in Bengal
- → CBI has trust of people in your disposal.

Way forward
- → USA model where state police withdraws after FBI take over
- → Vinod Rai Recommended
  - → constitutional status to Lokpal and Statutory status to CBI
  - → CBI as Investigative arm

As a goal of corruption free India, these measures are required to make India developed by 2047.

12. भारत में राज्यपाल प्रायः अपनी संवैधानिक भूमिका का अतिक्रमण करते हैं और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य करने में विफल रहते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Governors in India often overstep their constitutional role and fail to act effectively when needed. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 163 of the constitution provides for the office of ~~speaker~~ Governor to act as a link between the union and State Govt.

Constitutional Role of Governor
- → To look after the Business of the state
- → Constitutional discretion wrt
  - ↳ President Rule
  - ↳ administration of UT
- → Act as vice chancellor of universities
- → Act on advice of Council of Ministers (Article (164))

However Governor often overstep their Role

1.) Acting as agent of Centre (eg Tamil Nadu governor promoting Hindi in Tamil)

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2.) Overlooking directions and advice of CoM eg Rajasthan gov didn't pass motion of thanks

3) Acting against constitutional provision eg NEET bill withhold by Tamil Nadu gov (against Article 200)

4.) promoting cooperation on issues of sensitive nature.

5.) Violation and Misuse of Situational Discretion eg Maharashtra governor formed new govt at 5AM.

6.) Increasing President Rule in 1960s-1990s eg Bihar 256 ordinance in 14 years.

7.) They harm the rule of law.

8) They are promoting enmity between governments.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

This has led to –

1.) Lack of developmental efforts by Govt.
2.) Holding of Bill prevents legislature functioning
3.) Against Rameshwar prasad Judgement where SC said Governor not an agent of state.

Reforms Required

1.) Punchi Commission
↳ Governor should strictly adhere to council of Ministry advice
↳ timeline for withholding of Bill

2.) Sarkaria Commission
↳ chairman role of Governor in University should be Relooked

3.) Buta Singh Judgement – Governor report not be taken at Face Value.

Manmohan Singh Said that governor should follow 4 principle – act for public, ensure service delivery, non-partisanship, generate good in Mind.

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13. भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका दोनों में ही लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों का अनुपालन किया जाता है, लेकिन उनकी निर्वाचन व्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण भिन्नताएं विद्यमान हैं। दोनों देशों की निर्वाचन पद्धतियों में मुख्य भिन्नताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Both India and the USA adhere to democratic principles but their electoral systems exhibit significant differences. What are the key differences in electoral practices between the two countries? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Year 2024 marks importance for both USA and India as both countries have election which will be important for the whole world.

Democratic principle adherence by USA-India

1.) India is the largest democracy while USA is the oldest democracy.

2.) Both countries have held regular election in the past

3.) Freedom of speech is of paramount importance in both countries.

4.) Upholding Human Rights for global good.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Significant differences in electoral systems

USA	India
(1) Presidential model where President is elected.	(1) Parliamentary system where PM is elected.
(2) First past the post system followed for states and then for Union	(2) First past the post system followed once
(3) Vice-President elected together and directly by people.	(3) Vice-President elected indirectly in line with Canadian
(4) Dual Party election - only two major party - Democrats, Republicans	(4) Multi party system where more than 8 National Parties
(5) Corporate funding open endorsement	(5) Anonymous support.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) people follow digital, online voting also	(6) Online voting is rarely allowed.
(7) there are large voter turnout	(7) voter turnout becoming stagnant
(8) Election every 4 year	(8) Election every 5 year
(9) Government formed is stable	(9) Government mostly unstable due to Coalition

There are Some Similarities
- → High regard to election in Both countries
- → Role model for the world
- → Peaceful cooperation among parties.

Therefore, India -- USA conduct Democracy Summit to promote free and fair election in all countries.

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14. आप इस दृष्टिकोण से किस हद तक सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (NGT) ने भारत में पर्यावरणीय न्याय सुनिश्चित करने के अपने उद्देश्य की पूर्ति की है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How far do you agree with the view that the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has met its objective of ensuring environmental justice in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NGT was established under NGT act of 2010 to promote Environmental Justice. India only 3rd country after Australia and New Zealand to have separate tribunal for NGT.

Basics - 7 laws under NGT like
- water prevention act 1974
- Air pollution act 1980
→ EPA, 1986
→ Public liability act - 1991
→ BDA - 2002

Regional Centres - Bombay, Kolkata, Chennai, Pune

NGT has met its objective

① High disposal rate - ~29,000 cases disposed out of ~33,000 cases.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Has imposed fines upto 10 crore on entities like Vedanta.

(3) Prevented displacement of people.

(4) promoted environmental consciousness

Eg Sukhna lake declared living entity.

(5) Regional Benches ensure remote areas have justice.

(6) protected the tribals interest like sacred groves of Jharkhand.

(7) Has ensured biodiversity preservation

Eg 10 Km ESA (economic sensitive area) surrounding National Park.

However there are certain issues with NGT

1) Major laws - WPA 1972, FRA 2006 are outside its ambit.

2) Excess jurisdiction hurt economy

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Eg 1-2% GDP loss [Economic Survey]

3.) could prevent dislocation of tribals
Eg Khond in Orissa.

4.) Suffers from Vacancy [~30%]

5.) NGT guidelines often not followed
Eg Yamuna pollution even after guidelines.

6.) There are issues of hurting people's Rights

Way forward
- Capacity Building through hiring more people
- by L-Chandra case, SC recommended National Tribunal commission for hiring and selection of people
- Multi-stakeholder jurisdiction
  Eg civil Society, Businessman etc.

Professor Madhav Chitale said that Environment justice is new in India but Environment consciousness always existed. And NGT is having important role in that

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15. यद्यपि पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति के लिए एक मंच बन गई हैं, किंतु इनका नियोजन एवं सेवा वितरण की एजेंसी के रूप में उद्भव नहीं हुआ है। क्यों? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Though Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have become a platform for competitive politics, they have not emerged as an agency of planning and service delivery. Why? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

73rd Amendment of Indian Constitution provided for Panchayati Raj Institution at the grassroot level for effective democratic decentralisation.

PRI platform for competitive politics –

1.) Have increased political rights at grassroot

2.) Women emerging as leaders eg 40%

leaders

(3) They have promoted fight for better governance

(4) New innovative practices eg Right to Recall in Haryana PRI.

(5) Money and Muscle power role could be seen in PRI as well. (ADR Report)

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

PRI not emerged as agency of Planning and Service delivery

1.) Tied funds to PRI impacting their autonomy.

2.) Factional politics prevents expansion of tax Base

3.) Corruption in PRI preventing PDS (Santa Kumar Committee)

4.) Lack of Basic infrastructure like Panchayat Building, computer prevents their Service delivery.

5.) Lack of Auditing hurts quality of delivery (eg 7.5 lakh Name in MGNREGA linked to one phone Number)

6.) Lack of Primary Health Services leads to high out of pocket expending (48%)

7.) Poor education quality to low teacher and collusion of Teacher and Pradhan.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

However there has been some development due to PRI

1.) Increased Representative 1:340 after 73rd Amendment

2.) Innovative action by Panchayats
eg Chattisgarh PDS Model

3.) New Panchayat disaster Management Plan focuses on CBDM by involving Panchayat

way forward
- Manishankar Iyer Committee
  - fixing seats for 2-3 terms for incentivisation
  - Capacity Building of PRI
- Vijay Kumar Committee
  - digital service to PRI
- 15th FC → about Rs 2,50,000 crore to PRI to strengthen their ecosystem.

Need is follow Gandhiji Atomic Circle of Power for involving people at grassroot and making them partner in development

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16. ई-गवर्नेंस में अंतरसंचालनीयता (इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी) से आप क्या समझते हैं? विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस प्रणालियों की अंतरसंचालनीयता एवं एकीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by interoperability in e-governance? What steps have been taken by the government to ensure interoperability and integration of various e-governance systems? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

E-Governance refers to use of e-technology by Government, citizen, business and other stakeholder for effective service delivery.

Interoperability in e-governance
- → cooperation among various stakeholders
- → multiple platform for service delivery
- → citizen not just at receiving end but active partner
- → active involvement of Business, civil society

Steps taken for interoperability and integration of e-governance system

1.) Computer Physical system – to ensure

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active cooperation and convergence of various system

2.) same platform for communicating and grievances (eg) e-HRMS portal

3.) Bhoomi Portal for bidding and availability of information

4.) Promotion of IoT (Internet of things) in e-governance

5.) Government trying to bring Metaverse where various stakeholders can do multiple things

6.) ONDC platform (eg) Magicpin where various service providers are located.

7.) e-Biz portal where various services for Business are available

8) ICEGATE portal for single-window features for exporters.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

However there are some challenges

1.) Govt department working in silos

2.) challenge of cyber security (Eg) Mumbai power shut down

3.) Lack of skilled professionals

4.) High cost of installation (eg) import from abroad

5.) Lethargy and lack of behavioural change.

Way forward → upholding **Nagpur Resolution** of effective service delivery

↓

Best Practices

↳ Wayand Revenue department became fully digital

↳ 2nd ARC

↳ 6 months time to every dept

↳ incentive to govt department

PM Modi said that **e-gov** has the power to change life of millions with each key-stokes. Therefore it should be promoted.

VisionIAS

17. जब भारत में महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य की बात आती है, तब अधिकार-आधारित विमर्श को न केवल सामाजिक मानदंडों द्वारा बल्कि कानूनी मानदंडों द्वारा भी बड़े पैमाने पर नजरअंदाज किया गया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

When it comes to sexual and reproductive health of women in India, rights-based discourse has largely been bypassed not just by the societal norms but also by the legal norms. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per the Gender Gap Index of WEF, India Ranks at 129/146 which is below its counterparts like China, Bhutan, Nepal etc.

Sexual and Reproductive Health of Women
- prevalence of Marital Rape
- Rape in every 15 minutes in India
- sex - selective abortion
- Illegal abortion harm right to bodily Autonomy
- poor menstrual Health due to lack of education and awareness

Right Based discource bypassed by

societal Norms

① Patriarchy leads to Incidences of Honor

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Candidates must not write on this margin

Killing (eg) Babli case

2.) Motherhood Penalty prevents women in labour force (~20%)

3.) Pink-collared job leads to feminization of sector

4.) women subjected to Glass ceiling due to social norms

5.) Eating food at last lead to undernutrition (eg) 1/2 women Anaemic (NFHS-5)

Bypassed by Legal Norms

1.) lack of effective action on marital rape leads to 70% women facing it.

2.) poor awareness about the law

3.) poor conviction Rate (eg) only 24% (NCRB 2022)

4.) poor implementation of the legal aspect (eg) POSH act.

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Candidates must not write on this margin

However Women have empowered also

- → POSH act has led to awareness about sexual Harassment
- → Prevention of dowry has decreased dowry death
- → prevention of domestic violence has improved women condition

Way forward

1. Pam Rajput committee
   - ↳ 50% women partnership in decision making
   - ↳ special efforts for Muslim women
   - ↳ Reform in criminal justice system
2. Jaya Jaitley committee
   - ↳ awareness about reproductive Health
3. Nari Adalat by NCW for petty cases
4. Japan creche (0.5 million) for support to working mother.

Therefore need is follow the approach of Agency → Attitude → Outcome for achievement of SDG-5 Gender equality.

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18. पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भारत टीकाकरण कवरेज को बढ़ाने में कितना प्रभावी रहा है? देश में टीकाकरण के प्रयासों को प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How effective has India been in enhancing immunization coverage over the years? What challenges continue to affect immunization efforts in the country? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The rise in communicable diseases in India call for effective immunization among citizens.

Immunisation coverage in India.

1) Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP)
↳ world's largest coverage
↳ 5 series of UIP have been Released
↳ covers upto 12 diseases.
↳ 97% coverage rate

2) Covid Vaccination among highest in India - over 200 crore Vaccination in 1 year under CoWIN platform

3) Raised awareness about vaccination
eg HPV vaccine for cervical cancer.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4.) Anganwadi, Asha workers played Important Role.

5.) NGO under [Mission 13] promoted Vaccine ~~gave~~ coverage in all areas.

6.) Government gave vaccine abroad under Vaccine Maitri.

7.) Wild polio has been eradicated from India. (WHO)

8.) Vaccination for DPT etc continue to rise.

[However there are some challenges in Immunization efforts]

1.) Attitude population again vaccine
Eg No vaccine during corona.

2) Religious Values coming between vaccination

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) complacency hurts efforts (eg) Measles vaccination came down to 43% in 2022 after 94% in 2021.

(4) possibility of harm from vaccine (eg) Astrazeneca admits to have serious implication.

(5) Lack of API funnels vaccine dev.

(6) Patent Rights of foreign countries hurts quick vaccination

(7) issue of death from vaccine and syrup (eg) Uzbekistan 66 children died.

Way forward

(1) R&D promotion under PLI scheme, Bulk drug Parks, India-USA MOU.

(2) Involvement of ASHA, Anganwadi for vaccination awareness among people

(3) Raising WHO has declared decade 2021-30 as decade of Healthy ageing. Effective vaccination and Immunisation is a way to do that.

19. भारत ने G20 की अपनी अध्यक्षता का उपयोग वैश्विक दक्षिण की आवाज़ को केंद्रीय मंच पर लाने के लिए किया है। अफ्रीका के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
India used its Presidency of the G20 to bring the voice of the Global South to the centre stage. Discuss with special reference to Africa. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India G20 theme was Vasudheva Kutumbkam where the whole world is considered to be a family and India took all efforts for bringing justice to all.

India G20 presidency to bring Voice of Global South

1.) Global South Summit brought in to ensure cooperation and raising voice against injustice.

2.) Africa given a separate seat at the table due to underrepresentation.

3.) UNSC reforms demand where one seat for Africa was demanded.

4.) Sharing of DPI (Digital Public Infrastructure) with global south

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and African countries.

5.) Anti-corruption working group to prevent money laundering from global south.

6.) Green jobs under Green working group which could create New employment in India and Africa

7.) Cooperation in education (eg) internationalisation like Tanzania branch of IIT Madras

8) Effective cooperation with Africa in IOR announced.

9.) Egypt was special guest for participating in Multi-polar world order

10.) Finance Group talked about tax evasion from developing and LDC like Africa.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

However, still issues wrt Africa Remain

- Cheque Book diplomacy of China.
- Debt trap of African Nation is very high
- Neo-colonialism of Africa for resources
  - Eg: cobalt in Congo
- Military coup in ~~China~~ countries
- Vulnerability to climate change
  - eg: Rise in desertification, food insecurity

Way forward

- Use of forum like UN for Reform
- India - Japan - Asia-Africa growth corridor.
- Harnessing potential of diaspora

With Brazil overtaking G20 leadership, it is important that the Global South continues to maintain focus on global south for equitable world.

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20. पिछले दशक में भारत और UAE के बीच संबंधों में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उल्लेखनीय विस्तार हुआ है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India's relationship with the UAE has witnessed a remarkable expansion across various domains in the last decade. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's Look East Policy has become Act East Policy - Rajiv Bhargava.

India and UAE share historical relation and this relationship is further deepening in current times.

Remarkable expansion in India - UAE Relation

1.) Trade has increased to over (80 bn $) between 2 countries.

2.) Both countries signed [FTA] in 20202 in Remarkable [80 days]

3.) defence cooperation through exercises like [Desert Eagle]

4.) cooperation in space Tej IISRO launched UAE satellite.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5.) Investment from UAE to India rising - target of $75 Billion

6.) UAE enjoys one of the largest Indian diaspora.

7.) Recognition to global personalities
eg) Golden Visa to Sanjay Dutt.

8) I2U2 further enhanced the collaboration between 2 countries.

9.) There is rising Indian ethos.
eg) Yoga taught in UAE school, Hindu Temple

10.) Oil diaspora in UAE.

However there are some issues-

① Trade deficit widening between India and UAE.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Rule of origins issue [eg] Silver import rose by [300%] after FTA

(3) China influence - UAE part of [BRI]

(4) diaspora face Multiple issues

[eg] Kafala system

(5) Rising Radicalism in UAE which acts as hub of terrorism.

(6) there are issues on domestic interference

[eg] UAE comment on Muslim in India.

Way forward
- → India should continue to follow triple diplomacy in Middle East
- → Fast implementation of I2U2 projects
- → IMEC could be used to improve Connectivity
- → cooperation in [IOR] for SLOC safety [eg] operation sankalp.

Prof [Brahma Chellany] said that Asia of cooperation could shape the century and India-UAE could play an important Role in It.

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

- -

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 00339922

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : DIVYANK GUPTA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
ENGLISH

तारीख
Date
25/08/24

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre
BHai Joga Singh

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग का तीव्र विकास किस प्रकार भारत में खाद्य सुरक्षा संबंधी चुनौतियां उत्पन्न कर रहा है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How is the rapid growth of the food processing industry leading to food safety challenges in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food processing industry is growing at a CAGR of ~10% in the past decade.

Rapid Growth of FPI
- → contributes ~10% of agriculture Manufacturing
- → employes around 20 lakh people
- → Sunrise sector

Rapid growth of FPI leading to Food Safety challenges

1.) Adulteration - happening due to low cost manufacturing
2.) ultra processed Food impacting the food.
3.) 100% FDI allows foreign entities to start their firm and flout norms (eg) NESTLE cerelac has sugar
4.) There is issue of lackadisal in regulation.
5.) Corruption in FSSAI prevents effective checks.

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Candidates must not write on this margin

6.) There is issue of exports getting rejected (eg) Spain rejected MDH spices

7.) Carcinogenic content found in them

8.) Transfat leading to non-communicable diseases.

However FPI can also help
- → Food Fortification (eg) Zinc Rice
- → increasing shelf life to counter climate change impact
- → increasing exports of India
- → provide food availability in Remote areas.

Way forward
- → FSSAI should be strengthened for effective Regulation
- → Eat Right India movement to be made strong
- → Checking corruption
- → Star Rating and taxation
  (eg) Mexico Junk food Tax

India is a country which is known for agriculture and food. Therefore effective regulation on FPI will go a long way.

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2. भारत की सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत उचित मूल्य की दुकान (FPS) का प्रारंभ एक विकासशील प्रक्रिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Under the Public Distribution System of India, the Fair Price Shop (FPS) transformation is an evolving process. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

PDS system was brought in to ensure availability of basic goods like food, kerosene oil to the most disadvantaged section of the society. In this FPS play an important Role.

Fair Price Shops (FPS) transformation is an Evolving process.

1.) Due to digital push, there is more than 95% Ration shops turning into FPS
2.) States willingly accepting the centres guideline.
3.) One Nation one Ration card given to people to avail Ration from any shop.
4.) Aadhar enabled people to avail their grain.
5.) Geo Tagging of shops ensures easy locating the shop.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

However there are some issues with FPS

1. Some state not cooperating (eg) W. Bengal and Delhi not actively part of FPS.
2. Due to digital divide (Rural only ~50%)
   ↳ prevents effective functioning of FPS
3. Siphoning of Ration - prevents food to the needy
4. Collusive corruption in FPS shop owners and contractors.
5. Technology failure (eg) Jharkhand Aadhaar failure prevented millions from accessing ration.

Way forward
- → Shanta Kumar Committee
  - ↳ incentive to FPS shop owners
  - ↳ working efficiently
  - ↳ ensuring digital accessibility
- → Panthshome Committee (4 Is)
  - ↳ Incentive, Infrastructure, Information, Institution.

MS Swaminathan said that ~~Nation~~ Future belongs to countries with grains and not guns. Therefore far and wide accessibility should be the way ahead.

VisionIAS

3. भारत में एग्रीटेक स्टार्ट-अप्स किसानों की कृषि उत्पादकता एवं बाजार पहुंच बढ़ाने में किस प्रकार मदद कर रहे हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How are agri-tech startups in India helping farmers in enhancing farm productivity and market access? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per Economic Survey (FY 23) – there are more than 1000 agri-tech startups in the country.

Agri-Tech startups helping farmers in

Enhancing Farm Productivity

1.) Promoting precision agriculture through sensors, weather report.

2.) promoting climate-resilient agriculture through R&D in GM crops (eg) Dhara Mustard

3.) Improving Mechanisation → currently 40% while USA (95%)

4.) Improving soil yield through Nutrient Profiling

5.) They are contributing through Nano technology (eg) Nano-emulsifiers, Nanobots

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Improving Market access

1.) connecting farmers with the world
Eg IITK SIDBI ~~could~~ part of e-NAM.

2.) setting up e-haats (eg) farmnet setting haats

3.) Better price Realisation

4.) they are empowering women in agriculture

Issues that exist
- lack of awareness in farmers
- chances of Farmers being cheated
- issue of digital divide (~50%)
- lackadaisical attitude in farmers toward digitisation

Way forward
- use of Agri-stack
- awareness about eNAM, e-NWR
- promoting incentives under startup policy:

~~Agriculture~~ Agri-startups could help India in Connecting Jai Kisan and Jai Anusandhan and therefore should be promoted.

VisionIAS

4. भारत में भूमि सुधारों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में भूमि अभिलेखों के डिजिटलीकरण की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the role of digitization of land records in the effective implementation of land reforms in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

J.C. Kumarappa Committee laid the foundation stone of land Reforms in the country. However there impact has been limited.

Role of Digitisation of land Records

1.) Cadastral Maps would promote mapping of whole area.

2.) Block chain technology would ensure trust and permanent judging the records in future

3.) Robotics would help in mapping Remote areas (eg) Agri-drones

4.) It would promote access to land titles (eg) Jaga Mission in odisha.

5.) Farmers disputes over land would over (Eg) ₹ 7.7 lakh crore land dispute in India

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6.) Would help Judiciary in fast disposal of cases.

7.) Could ensure better price Realisation in Land acquisition act (2013)

Issues that exist
- disputed land parcel establishing clear titles
- digital divide leading to low impact
- corruption in the lower bureaucracy prevents justice to people
- Mapping would take time

Way forward
- SWAMITVA scheme implementation for land record.
- ULPIN implementation could prevents clear titles
- Ensuring no corruption takes places in Bureaucracy
- Justice to poor people through access to Cadastral Maps

About [80%] of Cadastral Mapping is being - Therefore it is time for India to ensure that full land Reform occur as desired by constitutional Makers.

VisionIAS

5. भारत को अपने जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश का पूर्ण उपयोग करने और आर्थिक विकास में तेजी लाने के लिए एक विनिर्माण-केंद्रित विकास मॉडल को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

To fully exploit its demographic dividend and accelerate economic growth, India needs to adopt a manufacturing-led growth model. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per the UN population Report, 65% of the population in India is below 35% age which provides potential of demographic dividend

India needs to adopt Manufacturing led growth

① Would Generate employment
↳ ES 20 - 4 crore jobs by Assembly in India by 2025

② would prevent disguised unemployment in Agriculture.

③ Better Standard of living

④ Help in providing Better Skill under PMKVY

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Lead to better export growth
↳ currently India contribution only 2.4%

(6) Would Improve stand against premature deindustrialisation (Arvind Subramanian)

Challenges in Manufacturing Sector
- Ease of Business issue due to stringent Labour laws
- issue of land acquisition
- lack of investment in Green field project
- Red-Tapism and corruption in Bureaucracy
- Challenge of skill lacking (~5% skilled)
  - training under PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana (1.28 crore trained)

Way forward
- Land Bank (UP Model)
- single window (eg Udyog Portal-)

Further Amartya Sen capability approach could help in harnessing demographic dividend.

VisionIAS

6. जलवायु परिवर्तन के परिणामस्वरूप बढ़ते प्राकृतिक खतरों से निपटने के लिए भारतीय तटीय समुदायों की प्रत्यास्थता को किस प्रकार मजबूत किया जा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the resilience of Indian coastal communities be strengthened to tackle the growing natural hazards resulting from climate change? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per the IOD, disaster in form of cyclone have risen by over ~200% in Indian ocean and hurting coastal people.

Growing Natural Hazards From Climate change

- → Rise in cyclones in Arabian Sea due to Global Warming
- → issue of violence over fishing community (eg) Katchtheevu island
- → coral destruction (eg) 4th Mass Bleaching
- → threat to coastal security
- → Cases of Tsunami (eg) 2004 Tsunami

Strengthing coastal communities can help in this

① By cooperating with security forces

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

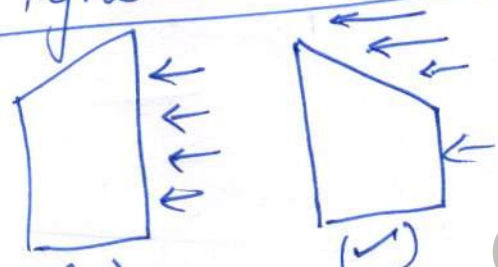
eg fisherman community

(2) Training of coastal communities

eg Odisha giving training to coastal people under CBDM Mode.

(3) Participation

(4) Change in infrastructure and living style



(x) (✓)

[taking air from coastal]

(5) Early Information through Gemini

Challenges
- low awareness
- lack of bottom up approach
- funding issue.

way forward
- cooperation through Panchyat
- Climate Resilient infra
  eg Raising the height of infra
- Promoting women participation

India is a founder of CDRI and should Model in this approach.
Auras role

VisionIAS

7. भारत में अधिक संधारणीय पर्यावरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ग्रीन क्रेडिट प्रोग्राम किस प्रकार कार्बन प्रबंधन से कहीं अधिक विस्तृत है? इसके कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में विभिन्न चिंताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does the Green Credit Programme extend beyond carbon management to promote a more sustainable environment in India? What are the various concerns about its implementation? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Green Credit Programme was launched by India in COP 28 for Better funding for Green projects

Green Credit Programme promoting Sustainable Env

→ would ensure Rise in forest cover (eg) Nagar Van Scheme

→ would promote incentive to communities in line with REDD+

→ increase environmental consciousness

→ would ~~by~~ investment in Green Technologies (Eg) Adani - Reliance in H_2

→ would promote R&D (eg) SIGHT project for electrolysers.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Concern in its implementation

- could lead to Green Washing
  - eg VOKswagon
- difficulty in accounting Carbon footprint
- promoting commercialization of environment consciousness
- issue of corruption and collusion for under Representation
- promoting harm to environment by paying money
- would be underutilized due to lack of participation from US & China

Way forward

- promote good practices
  - eg France ecotide
- Improve cooperation through clean Energy Partnership.

This could help in achieving SDG 7 of Clean Energy and Healthy living.

8. जब पहले से ही अन्य उपग्रह नेविगेशन सिस्टम उपलब्ध हैं, तो NavIC की आवश्यकता क्यों है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What is the need for NavIC when existing satellite navigation systems are already available? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NaVIC refers to Navigation through Indegenous Constellation which was brought in to ensure better availability of satellite facility in India.

Navigation System available
- → GPS of US
- → EU - Galileo
- → Russian Navigation system
- → China's Baidu

Need of NaVIC

1. For developing indegenous capability
2. It Monitors upto 1500 Km beyond Borders
3. provides better mapping

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ (4) provides better service as it consists of 7 satellites (4 - Geosynchronous, 3 - Geostationary)

→ (5) strategic interest
Eg USA stopped GPS during Kargil

→ Tacking Needs of Indigenous development

→ promoting better development - startup

Challenges
→ lack of adoption
→ tech is low
→ chance of fallout

Thus proper reforms should be taken to make it better with time.

VisionIAS

9. साइबर-सक्षम वित्तीय अपराध वैश्विक धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के नए क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। चर्चा कीजिए। सरकार इस मुद्दे का समाधान किस प्रकार कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cyber-enabled financial crime has emerged as the new frontier of global money laundering. Discuss. How can the government address this issue? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per the FATF, around 3-4% of Global GDP is gone due to Money Laundering -

Cyber enabled Financial crime for Money Laundering

- use of crypto currency for money laundering (eg Sachin Vega case)
- issue of Gaming platform used for money laundering
- Deep fakes being misused by people
- Blockchain technology abuse leads to difficulty in tracing money
- anonymous transaction prevents it from being caught
- Raising finance and fraud money through social media platform.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges in addressing this

- Lack of international support (eg) Panama paper still issue
- Biased nature of international agency (eg) Pakistan out of Grey list
- Cross Border Transaction → outside jurisdiction of one country
- Quick adoption of technology

Government can address this by

- Global cooperation (eg) India conducted Interpol Summit
- Use of FATF for putting countries on Grey list
- Building cyber Task force (eg) National Cyber Security strategy 2013
- No money for Terror conference

countries should live by spirit of Vienna and Palmera convention for tackling money laundering

VisionIAS

10. इंडियन आर्मी वर्ष 2024 को 'प्रौद्योगिकी समावेशन वर्ष (Year of Technology Absorption)' के रूप में मना रही है। इसके आलोक में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि भारत के रक्षा क्षेत्रक में प्रौद्योगिकी के समावेशन की आवश्यकता क्यों है। इस पहल में भारत को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indian Army is observing the year 2024 as the 'Year of Technology Absorption'. In light of this, explain why there is a need for technology absorption in the defence sector of India. What challenges can India face in this initiative? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is facing the issue of 2 front war at its border which call for greater tech upgradation

Need of technology absorption in defence

- → to ensure fight against New warfare (eg) Drone attack from Pak
- → to counter Radicalisation through ISI
- → fighting against hybrid warfare
- → countering and monitoring the Movement of militants through IIDAS, GPS
- → Night Vision for better fight
- → dealing with IED blast (eg) Karnataka
- → checking the 5th generation aircraft of china

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges that India face

- High Revenue expenditure (eg) 80%
- poor military-civil fusion prevents defence startups
- Defence startups in early stage
- High average age of Military leads to poor absorption
- Lack of R&D investment
- poor technology cooperation and sharing by partner like USA.

Way forward

- promoting innovation through IDEX
- Raghavan Committee
  - Defence Technology - council
- promoting indegenisation (5th + ve indigenisation list).

Chanakya in Arthashtra asks King and Nation to focus equally on Shastra (education) and Shastra (weapons).

VisionIAS

11. भारत के पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र (NER) में व्यापार एवं उद्योगों के विकास में किन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा है? इन समस्याओं से निपटने हेतु किए गए उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the issues faced in the development of trade and industries in the North-Eastern Region (NER) of India? Comment on the measures that have been taken to tackle these issues. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

North-East Region constitute about 8% of India's Land mass and about 4% of population but the development of NE has been sub par.

Issues faced in development of Trade and industries in NER

1.) Poor connectivity - only through Siliguri corridor (chicken's Neck)

2.) lack of focus on north east due to away from main land.

3.) Insurgency in north east prevented FDI and investement.

4.) There were issues of resistance from locals

5.) Availability of Labour as skilled labour Less in NE.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6.) Threat from China over its assertiveness in Arunachal Pradesh (5 finger policy)

7.) Issues of unrest in Neighbouring countries

eg Bangladesh, Myanmar → Military Rule and civilian unrest

However Measures have been taken for NER Trade and Industrial dev

- Foreign investment
  - eg Japan invested ~$2Bn in North East
- Improving Relations with the Neighbouring
  - eg IMT Trilateral Highway
- Connectivity projects like Kaladan Multimodal
- Political Focus
  - eg PM Modi visited NE >50 times in his tenure.
- DEVINE formed for separate focus on NE

But these measures have some issues

① Unrest in Neighbouring countries prevailing

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Implementation of connectivity projects

2.) There are challenges from China (eg) resistance over Sela Tunnel

3.) lack of funding for massive growth

4.) Japan stopped investment due to CAA protest in Assam

5.) Tribals Resentment over Centre exploiting its Resources.

Way forward
- Promoting peace accords like Bodo peace accord, ULFA accord.
- Increasing implementation of Reforms
- Harnessing local potential (eg) Meghalaya Tourism
- preventing opium and arms infiltration

Recently Defence Minister Rajnath Singh said that, people of North-East are not only citizens of India but they are beacon of growth for future and therefore it should be focused.

VisionIAS

12. जलवायु परिवर्तन और बढ़ते जल संकट के युग में, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणालियां भारत में संधारणीय कृषि पद्धतियों में किस प्रकार योगदान दे सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In the era of climate change and growing water scarcity, how can micro-irrigation systems contribute to sustainable agricultural practices in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per Niti Aayog, by 2030 about 50% of Indian ~~cities~~ landmass could suffer from water crisis.

Climate change and Growing water Scarcity hurting sustainable agricultural practices

1.) Heat stress leading to crop destruction
eg wheat crop destroyed in 2023

2.) Pest attack eg Locust attack

3) Issue of drought leading to low yield of crops like Rice.

4.) Reduction in shelf life of the crops.

5) issue of crop failure due to excessive Rainfall

6.) Tube well, wells running dry due to global Warming -

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Micro irrigation system can help in promoting sustainable agriculture

1.) Increasing irrigation efficiency [~80%] -
2.) would promote Fertigation and improve field.
3.) Would leads to precision Farming.
4.) would prevent soil ~~anti~~ salinity and improve efficiency.
5.) would prevent water logging.
6.) Could be used in arid areas [eg millets in Rajasthan]
7.) Would be useful in promoting drought resilient crops.
8.) Reducing fight / conflict over water ~~access~~ access.
9.) This could improve better price discovery to farmers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

However some challenges exist

- High cost of Micro irrigation (Small farmers couln't afford)
- Lack of awareness among farmers
- Free subsidy on electricity and water prevents their adoption
- traditional farming practices like Tube well, Canal irrigation dominate
- Equipment availability poor in Urban areas.

Way Forward

- incentive to farmers on adoption
- promoting contract farming for water efficient technology adoption
- Awareness through Kisan Mobile
- local Micro-Irrigation technique should be followed.
- drought-resilient crops through GMO be promoted

This would lead to India becoming major exporter of food and improving food availability in the future.

VisionIAS

13. भारतीय रेलवे में माल परिवहन से संबंधित समस्याओं का समाधान करने तथा घरेलू माल ढुलाई में इसकी हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने के लिए कौन-सी रणनीतियां अपनाई जा सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What strategies can be adopted to overcome the issues pertaining to freight transportation in the Indian Railways and increase its share in the domestic freight? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Freight Transportation is currently very low in India with only few freight corridors like - Eastern, Western, East-West corridors.

Issues pertaining to Freight transportation in Indian Railways

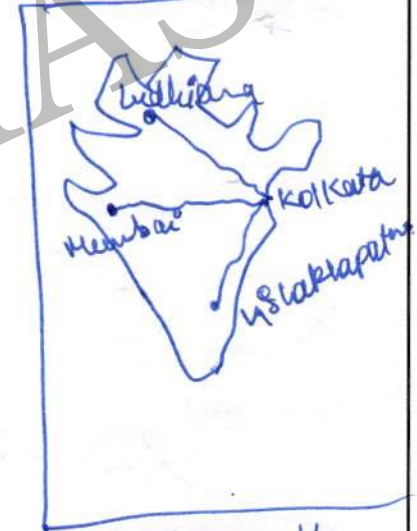
1.) Low investment on Freight corridors

2.) High Operating Ratio (OR) ~98 Rs.

3.) Issue of cross Subsidy where Frieght charges increased to compensate for passenger trains.

4.) Accident in the goods trains

5.) Obsolete engines, break technology.



Freight corridor

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6.) Issue in Land acquisition in the ~~fourth~~ freight

7.) Increased share on Road Transportation (~45%).

8) Lack of Green corridor, electric trains.

Strategies that can be adopted

1.) Policy Level

a.) Thrust on Freight Corridors

b.) Using NITI Aayog ~~road~~ road map for electrification of freight trains.

c.) Genuine pricing (Bibek Debroy committee)

d.) Fast Reach | eg in North East and Kashmir Region

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2.) Implementation Level

a.) Incentive to the institution for fast implementation (Rakesh Mohan committee)

b.) pre land acquisition for freight

c) Auditing of freight for safety

(eg) CAG found issue with the Kavach

d) Involving people for Behavioural change

3.) Technological level

a.) cooperation with countries like Japan for Better Technology.

b.) Magnetic train (eg) Magley

c) Underground trains for no disturbance and quick Reach.

Under the Rail vision of 2030, Govt has focused on the quick and faster implementation of freight transportation and it should be done for better service to Indian people.

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14. उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिन्होंने नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में प्रभावशाली प्रगति करने और वैश्विक नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परिवर्तन में अग्रणी के रूप में स्थापित होने में भारत की सहायता की है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the factors that have aided India in making impressive strides in the renewable energy sector and establishing itself as a frontrunner in the global renewable energy transition. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India is now ranked 4th in Solar Energy and 5th in Wind Energy which is the fast ~~increase~~ improvement in its ranking in past decade.

India Making impressive strides in Renewable Energy and Frontrunner

1) India's Renewable energy share at 43% out of 440 GW

2) India achieved its target of emission intensity Reduction and non-fossil fuel energy of NDC (Paris Agreement)

3) Behavioural change toward Solar Energy.

4) Remote area access through Rooftop Solar Energy (~40GW)

5) promotion of offshore wind project

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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through National Offshore wind project

Factors that have aid this

- Government thrust through
  - National Solar Mission
  - PLI Scheme for Renewable Energy
  - promotion of incentives
    - eg Green hydrogen Mission (sight project incentive)
- promotion of behavioural change through LiFE mission
- International Effort
  - ISA implementation in 3 phase
- Zero import on Solar products
- Improving efficiency through innovation eg Perovskite cell
- promotion of Hydro energy
  - Run of the River Project
- promoting compressed Biogas
  - SATAT scheme.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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However there are some issues

- Cost of wind, Hydro energy still high (eg) 10-12 Rs per unit
- Issue of import dependence on China - Weaponisation of supply chain
- threat to biodiversity (eg) Birds being killed by wind mills
- Resistance from China over projects in North East
- lack of innovation
- India generating only about 40-50 GW of solar energy and can miss the target

Way Forward

- Promoting Indigenous Manufacturing
- incentive to customers (eg) Net Metering
- Using NGO for promotion (eg) Solar Mama
- promotion of PPP (Eg) Adani Group on Green H2

PM Modi said that investment in Renewable Energy is like a Gold mine and therefore more investment must be done.

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15. उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों से युक्त कृषि अपवाह पर्यावरण प्रदूषण में किस प्रकार योगदान देता है? कृषि अपवाह के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए क्या उपाय अपनाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does agricultural runoff containing fertilizers and pesticides contribute to environmental pollution? What measures can be taken to mitigate the impact of agricultural runoff? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is the world's 2nd largest Fertilizer consumer which leads to excess of its usage and polluting the environment.

Agricultural Runoff contribute to environment pollution

1.) Leads to Eutrophication which reduced the BOD and COD of the ecosystem

2) leads to pesticide poisoning causing death (eg) ~7000 death in 2022.

3.) issue of Biomagnification and Bio-accumulation

4.) Biodiversity Killing (eg) Vultures vulnerable to diclofenac

5.) Gives rise to weeds and invasive alien species (IAS) (eg) Lantana Camara

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6.) There are issues of food poisoning

7.) Harms the restorative function of environment

8.) There are issues of damage to Coral Reefs and Mangrove

9.) Ocean acidification could happen due to infillerans

10.) Soil Salinity harms due to disproportionate N:P:K Ratio (eg) [8:2:1] in Punjab.

Difficulty in Mitigating the impact of Agricultural Runoff

- Subsidy Rate high leads to misuse
- lack of precision agriculture
- Lack of farmer awareness
- poor targeting of the crops
- High pesticide use
- Banned pesticide continue to be used (eg) DHT
- poor implementation of [Stockholm Convention]

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures that can be taken

1. Promoting Nano-Urea — having efficiency of ~80%
2. promoting precision farming
3. Anupam Varma Committee
   - ↳ setting up of Integrated Pest Management (IPM)
   - ↳ Banning 66 most harmful pollutants
   - ↳ improving awareness among farmers
4. promoting the use of Natural Farming (Subhas Paleker)
   - ↳ Waaphsa, Jeevamrita
5. Soil Card use for knowledge about nutrient profile
6. Targetted Subsidy (eg) Need of More phosphate
7. promotion of capacity building

This would help in ensuring that India lives by the vision of sustainable Agriculture under SDG.

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16. हिमालयी राज्यों में पर्यटकों की बढ़ती संख्या ने उनके पारिस्थितिकीय समावेशन क्षमता को पार कर लिया है, जिसके कारण बड़े पैमाने पर मानव-जनित आपदाएं उत्पन्न हुई हैं। संधारणीय पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देते हुए ऐसी आपदाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The growing influx of tourists in Himalayan states has breached their ecological carrying capacity, leading to significant man-made disasters. What measures can be implemented to prevent such disasters while promoting sustainable tourism? Discuss with relevant examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per Ministry of Tourism, ~~these~~ about 100 mn tourist visit Himalayan states annually creating huge pressure on ecosystem.

Growing influx of tourist due to
- Scenic Beauty of Himalaya
- Lack of awareness about new places
- Attitude of not visiting local places
- Trips packages by companies and states
- Social Media influence.

This has broke ecological carrying capacity and leading to disasters.

1) Joshimath land subsidence due to

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rise in tourist from (1 lakh) (1960) to (17 lakh) (2020)

2.) Leading to fast development and causing landslide (eg) Shimla landslide.

3.) Avalanches due to high pressure (eg) 2012 - Kashmir Avalanches

4.) Forest fires due to abuse of ecosystem.

5.) Urban Heat Island effect in Hilly areas causing cloud burst (eg) Chamoli

6.) Stopping the flow of water and causing drilling (eg) Tapovan Vishnugarh Project

7.) GLOF (Glacial Lake outburst flood) in Lhonak lake in Sikkim.

8.) Has impacted the biodiversity (eg) char dham project.

9.) Led to pollution of Rivers (eg) Guwahati River pollution in Brahmaputra.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures that can be taken

- (1) Ravi Chopra Committee
  - Sustainable development
  - effective use of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.
- Mishra Committee
  - promotion of decentralised tourism
  - limiting the number of Tourists
- Best Practices
  - Switzerland doesn't allow tourist beyond a limit
- Disaster Resilient Infra
  - (eg) Slope corrections for landslide
- Disaster prepared through Early Warning system
- Strengthening NDRF, SDRF through community Participation (Eg) CBDM
- promoting Green tourism through Ferries, Ropeway

India is considered to be a land of Environmental consciousness and therefore, need is for balance between development and environment.

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17. सुपरकंडक्टर्स विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रकों में नवाचार को किस प्रकार बढ़ावा देते हैं? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do superconductors fuel innovation in diverse fields of science and technology? Illustrate with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Superconductor refers to technology which conducts electron at a very high rate with almost zero resistance.

Superconductors fuelling innovation

① Useful for Magnetic trains (Eg) Maglev trains

② would promote energy efficiency since zero resistance

③ important for Magnetic Resonance use for imaging

④ could be used in room temperature (Eg) Nitrogen doped lithium

⑤ They are used in Nuclear fusion due to high energy requirement

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) Relevance in the Semiconductor industry for better efficiency

(7) Used for promotion of Science experiment

(8) could be used in IOT by ensuring Efficiency in Energy Required

However there are Many challenges

- Mainly at ideation stage
- Require high investment
- Need of Rare Earth Metals like Erbium
- Supply chain Weaponisation by china preventing development
- Monopoly by developed countries leads to inequity
- issue of sustainability
- Difficult to produce in Room Temperature

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures Required

- Cooperation among countries
  - Eg Mission Innovation
- Availability of Rare Earth Minerals
- Cooperation on Resources like water, design
- High investment through PPP Model
- Promotion of sharing knowledge with underdeveloped countries
- Ethics code for preventing misuse in Defence, space

An ethical, equitable approach with a coordinated effort is required for super conductors.

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18. यद्यपि भारत में लगभग सभी प्रकार के बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों को कवर करने वाले कानून मौजूद हैं, फिर भी अनेक प्रवर्तन संबंधी, विनियामकिय और प्रशासनिक चुनौतियां भारत में बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों के व्यावसायीकरण में बाधा उत्पन्न करती हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While India has laws covering almost all types of intellectual property rights, numerous enforcement, regulatory and administrative challenges hamper the commercialisation of IPRs in India. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India Ranks at 40 in Global innovation Index of WIPO highlighting lack of focus on IPR in India.

Laws for IPR
- Patents Act 1970 for giving patent to individual and entities
- India part of TRIPS agreement of WTO
- CIPAM formed under IPR Policy of 2016
- PPVFR 2001 for promoting IPR among breeders, farmers.
- New Amendment in BDA (2022) promotes bio prospecting and intellectual rights

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

However there are Challenges

Enforcement

1. Violation of IPR through poor awareness of laws. (eg) FL2027 Pepsi
2. issue of product and process patent
3. Even enforcement agencies don't understand difference between patents

Regulatory

4. lack of regulation hurting India's image (eg) US Trade report 301 India in watch list
5. violation through piracy (eg) Cinematography
6. patent Evergreening done by foreign firms

Administration

7. issue of lack of Capacity Building.

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(8) compulsory patenting under 2005 Act hurts India's image.

(9) Lack of zeal for patenting in India

Measures Needed

- Increasing Awareness about IPR through Social Media, (CIPAM)
- Reducing time for getting patent
- Economical benefits should be based quickly
- promoting patent filing by Universities
  - (Eg) IITK 120 patents in 2023
- Cooperation with Country
  - (Eg) MoU with USA

India has a tagline of creative India, Innovative India and it should live by that spirit

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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19. एकीकृत थियेटर कमान का निर्माण करने में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि कमानों का थिएटराइजेशन किस प्रकार तीनों सेनाओं के बीच जनशक्ति और संसाधनों के बेहतर एकीकरण और युक्तिकरण को बढ़ावा दे सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Keeping in view the challenges in creating integrated theatre commands, examine how the theaterisation of commands can lead to greater integration and rationalisation of manpower and resources among the three services. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Integrated theatre Command refers to joint Commands consisting of Army, Navy and Airforce to guard different zones of India.

Challenges in creating integrated theatre command

- Resistance from Airforce and Navy over fear of Army supremacy
- historically working in silos
- Manpower required
- Lack of inter-coordination among the three
- Issue of lack of govt support
- insufficient infra
  - eg Air Force lacks required Number of squadrons
- issue of lack of technology and development

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Theaterisation of command lead to greater integration, Rationalisation and Resources

- Would improve inter-operability
  - Eg USA has theatre command
- would Reduce New equipment for every force
- would help in better Security Eg Drone needed by Army for Mapping
- Challenge China's influence over Land and sea
- Focus on hotspot
  - Eg. Western command for Pakistan
  - Eastern Command for China.
- would promote military Partnership among countries
  - Eg LEMOSA, COMCOA with USA
- inter operability to reduce Manpower Need.
- Reduce Revenue expenditure (~80%)
- promote R&D through Capital Expenditure

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In this Government has taken some Measures.

① Inter-Services Bill 2023
↳ for inter-operation
↳ for holding accountable serviceman

② setting up 5 commands
↳ eg Tn for coastal Security

However further Measures can be taken like

① Inspiration from China
↳ has different command for all borders

② Shekatkar committee
↳ Focus on Tech upgration
↳ officer should serve other services also

Further for defence and enhanced Security, K Raghavan Committee recommended Setting up of Defence Technology council

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20. सीमावर्ती गांवों को न केवल भौगोलिक दृष्टि से बल्कि सुविधाओं के मामले में भी प्रथम गांव मानना, सीमा सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की एक प्रमुख रणनीति हो सकती है। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे उपायों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Treating border villages as first villages not just geographically but also in terms of facilities can be a key strategy for enhancing border security. Discuss. Also, highlight the measures being taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has border of 15000 km with neighboring countries which provides both advantage and challenges.

Need to Enhance Border Security

- issues of infiltration (Eg) Myanmar infiltration after Junta takeover
- issues of drug trafficking (Eg) Golden crescent, Golden triangle.
- Challenges of Terrorist infiltration (Eg) Pak Terrorism in Jammu region
- Arms smuggling leading to violence
- threat from insurgency support by state actors (eg) Pak support to Maoist
- China' bullying India at Border (Eg) Galwan issue.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

Focusing on Border village can help in this by

- Making villagers part of security measures (Eg) Village defence committee
- Improving infrastructure for armies movement (Eg) SELA tunnel
- Increasing awareness among village for possible security threat
- de radicalisation through development effort and connectivity
- Making it difficult for china to hurt India's sovereignty
- It would prevent drug trafficking in Border areas (eg) Punjab
- Would ensure citizen centric governance.

However there are some issues

1. Topography disadvantage due to higher elevation
2. Cross Border Relation prevents effective

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Security Measures (eg) Support to Myanmar immigrant in Mizoram

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Radicalisation by Pakistan ISI

(4) High cost of project implementation

(5) Historically focussed less, so taking more time.

Measures Taken by Govt

- Vibrant Village Programme
  - about 665 villages to be developed
  - access to basic facilities
- Setting up of Village defence committee in J&K
- Improving Infrastructure (eg) Z-morh tunnel, Atal tunnel
- Promoting Tourism in North East
- Political focus through high level visit
- Increasing FDI (eg) Japan [$2Bn] in NE

Thus India's approach of connectivity, communication and citizen centricity will help in tacking Border challenges.

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